

REMARKS

Claim 1 is pending in this application. By this Amendment, claim 1 is amended. No new matter is added. Reconsideration of the foregoing amendments and the following remarks is respectfully requested.

I. Rejection Under 35 U.S.C. §112, First Paragraph

The Office Action rejects claim 1 under 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

The Office Action asserts that the specification is completely silent regarding changes in optical properties of the lens during the transition from the liquid-state of lens precursors to the solid-state of a hardened lens. Further, the Office Action asserts that there is no disclosure regarding any possible limits and/or controls required for successful implementation of a process where the lens 105 is used to form light-absorption-patterns 405 at the same time that the lens 105 is changing from liquid lens precursors to a hardened lens. Thus, the Office Action asserts that the features of claim 1 as discussed above are not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to make the invention without undue experimentation.

MPEP 2164.01 states:

As long as the specification discloses at least one method for making and using the claimed invention that bears reasonable correlation to the entire scope of the claim, then the enablement requirement under 35 U.S.C. 112 is satisfied.

As admitted in the Office Action, the features of "forming the lens composition into the lens members as boundary portions of precursors of the lens members are formed over the light-absorption-material patterns, and as the light-absorption-material patterns are formed," as recited in claim 1 is supported by the specification.

For example, as shown in Fig. 4(c), an electromagnetic wave 403 of light is directed from a lens member side, through the lens member 105, and converges near a light-absorption-material film 402 in order to cause a photosensitive action to occur at selected locations of the light-absorption-material film 402. See paragraph [0075]. In this step, each lens member 105 may be in a lens precursor 104 state. When an electromagnetic wave 403 of light is transmitted through the lens precursors 104, a hardening reaction occurs that causes the lens precursors 104 to change into lens members 105. See paragraph [0076]. During this process, the light is converged by each lens precursor 104 onto portions of a light-absorption-material film 402 causing a photosensitization reaction at portions 404. See paragraph [0076]. Thus, the lens precursors 104 may be changed to lens members 105 simultaneously with the formation of the light-absorption-material patterns 406.

Fig. 5(c) shows another embodiment where the lens precursors 104 may be changed to lens members 105 simultaneously with the formation of the light-absorption-material patterns 506. Laser light 503 enters from a lens member 105 side and converges near a light-absorption layer 502 causing fusion/evaporation or abrasion of the light-absorption layer at select locations to form open portions 504. In this step, each lens member 105 may also be in a lens precursor state where the lens precursors 104 are hardened into lens members 105 by the transmission of the laser light 503. See paragraph [0094]. It is well known, that laser light may cause fusion/evaporation or abrasion to occur in the laser light absorption material. See paragraph [0096].

As discussed above with reference to Figs. 4(c) and 5(c), the lens precursors 104 may be changed to lens members 105 simultaneously with the formation of the light-absorption-material patterns 406, 506 by simply emitting light through the lens precursors 104 or lens members 105. It is well known that light rays traveling through a convex lens are converged, and optical properties of the lens precursors/members may be varied to provide different focal

points. Thus, light beams passing through the lens precursors/members will converge at a focal point regardless of the optical properties. Thus, it is respectfully submitted that the above features of claim 1 are amply supported by the figures and instant specification, and that one of ordinary skill in the art could perform the claimed method without undue experimentation.

Accordingly, the disclosure describes the subject matter of claim 1 in a manner that would enable one of ordinary skill in the art to make and/or use the invention of claim 1. Additionally, claim 1 is amended for further clarification. Thus, reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection are respectfully requested.

II. Conclusion

In view of the foregoing remarks, it is respectfully submitted that this application is in condition for allowance. Favorable reconsideration and prompt allowance of claim 1 are earnestly solicited.

Should the Examiner believe that anything further would be desirable in order to place this application in even better condition for allowance, the Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned at the telephone number set forth below.

Respectfully submitted,



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